

CLOTHING.

ODD BARGAINS

— IN THE —
GREAT CLARIN' UP TIME.

1211 Four-ply Linen Collars 4 cents each.
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DRESS SHIRTS, Former price \$2, \$1.50, \$1.25,
SLIGHTLY Reduced to
SOILED, 75 CENTS.

Wamsutta Cotton, 1800, 2000 and 2200 linen
bosoms.

H.A. WITHERSPOON,
OAK HALL, Fourth and Jefferson.

ART GOODS, ETC.

HARD WOOD

Interior Work,

FROM
Our Own or Architects' Drawings.

Doors, Stairways,
Casinos, Counters,
Wainscoting, Store Fixtures,
Inlaid Floors, Furniture.

WOOD MANTELS,

TILE HEARTHES AND FACINGS,

Open Fireplaces, Grates, Fenders, Etc.

J. V. ESCOTT & SONS,

521 Fourth Ave.

IRON PIPE, ETC.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,

BOILER TUBES,

BELTING,

Steam Pumps

HOSE, PACKING

Engine Trimmings,

BRASS GOODS,

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Factories, Mills, Mines, Foundries,

Machinists, Etc.

W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO.,

421 West Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

D. P. FAULDS,

523 FOURTH AVE.

Having sold the very large stock of

Pianos and Organs ordered for the holidays, my immense warehouses have been

filled with an entirely new and fresh

stock of

THE FINEST

Pianos and Organs

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

all of which are offered for sale at the very

lowest prices and on terms to suit all

patrons.

See W&S

LADIES' BOOTS.

\$2.50

Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots

Reduced from \$3 to \$2.50. These are big

bar gains.

CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) \$2.50.

HILL'S POPULAR SHOE STORE,

360 Fourth St.,
Second door north of Jefferson Street.
Mild Bed-Way-ly

THE COMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC

BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Caustic or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or bluish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effects. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

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A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE FOR

TAMAR

INDIEN

GRILLON

COAL.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of

Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c..... \$3 50

Pittsburgh Nut, 12c..... 3 00

Screened for family use.

Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at \$9.00 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,
Between Main and Market.

Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.

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BYRNE & SPEED

Miners and Shippers of Coal

SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR

Pittsburgh, 14c..... \$3 50

Pittsburgh Nut, 12c..... 3 00

Winifrede, 13c..... 3 25

Laurel, 10c..... 2 50

Kentucky, 9c..... 2 25

Canal Coal, 8c..... 2 00

Largest Coal, per bushel..... 10c

Cashed Coal, per bushel..... 10c

Lehigh Anthracite..... \$9.00 per ton.

Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jeff. st.

COCOA.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure

Cocoa, from which the excess of

Oil has been removed. It has three

THE HORROR OF HORRORS!

The Iron Steamship City of Columbus Wrecked Near Gay Head, Mass.

One Hundred and Nineteen, Out of One

Hundred and Twenty-six Per-

sons on Board, Lost.

The Vessel Strikes a Ledge in the Dark, Leaving But Little Chance for Escape.

The Scenes of Terror as Detailed By

Some of the Survivors of the

Disaster.

BRAVERY OF THE OFFICERS.

Boston, Jan. 18.—F. W. Nickerson & Son,

agents of the Savannah Steamship Line, have

received the following dispatch from New

Bedford, Massachusetts:

"To F. W. Nickerson & Son:—The steamer

City of Columbus is ashore on Devil's Bridge

Gayhead, and fast breaking up. About

100 lives were lost. I will leave on the

early train in the morning. I was saved

by the cutter Dexter.

"S. E. Wright, Master."

The City of Columbus left Boston at 3

o'clock yesterday afternoon for Savannah.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 18.—The

following is Capt. Wright's statement: The

City of Columbus left Boston at 3 P. M.

Thursday, carrying 80 passengers and a

crew of 45. At 3:45 A. M. Friday, at Gay

Head light, bearing south, half east, the

vessel struck on the outside of Devil's Bridge

buoy. The wind was blowing a gale west

by north. The vessel immediately lifted

and heeled over, the water breaking in and flood-

ing the port side of the saloon. All the

passengers, excepting a few women and

children, came on deck, nearly all wearing

life-preservers. All the boats were cleared

away, but were immediately swamped. A

majority of the passengers

WERE WASHED OVERBOARD.

Seven passengers left the vessel on a life-

raft and about 40 more took to the rigging.

At 10:30 A. M. the Gay Head life-boat put

off and took seven persons. Another life-

boat put off between 12 and 1 o'clock. The

revenue cutter, Dexter, came along about

12:30 and sent off two boats. Twenty per-

sons, one of whom was dead, were placed

on board the Dexter, and after all the per-

sons were taken from the vessel the Dexter

proceeded.

Three persons died after going aboard the

Dexter.

THE NAMES OF THE SAVED ARE:

HORACE WATERHOUSE, Bath, Me.

JOHN WHITE, Prince Edward's Island.

F. W. FAIRBANKS, Gorham, Me.

THOMAS O'LEARY, Fremont.

E. T. BRIGGS, Boston.

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Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, '84.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the *Courier-Journal* to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow, as usual on Sundays, will be a double number, and its sixteen pages, with one hundred and twelve columns of the richest and choicest matter, made up of news, miscellany, stories, poetry, local and personal intelligence, will be a treat of rare excellence for its wide circle of readers. Price only five cents for the double number.

As the large edition makes it necessary to go to press at an early hour, advertisers will accommodate us by handing in their favors at the earliest hour they conveniently can.

"BUSINESS."

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.—The speculation in breadstuffs developed no improvement in tone from the day's work, though there were early indications of a preponderance of buying.

Chicago advanced slightly in the forenoon, but fell back rather heavily later, closing lower than yesterday. There were remarkably heavy sales of wheat on call, giving the bears a further advantage. Other cereals were in buyers' favor in that and other markets. Receipts fair, with exports small. Another drop in ocean grain freights is reported from Baltimore, which, after the heavy decrease in the grain markets on this side, certainly implies an extraordinary rigidity in foreign demand. Provisions fluctuated, and for some articles prices were fractionally higher. The cotton markets were about steady. Port receipts show an increase of 20 per cent. over last week, but were 40,000 bales less than in the corresponding week of last year. The live-stock markets were without material changes.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was steady. Government bonds were firm. The tendency in active railroad bonds was in favor of holders. The stock market was subjected to one or two vigorous raids, or, perhaps, series of sales of long stock, but on the whole indicated the presence, as on yesterday, of a strong supporting power, and the level of values was slightly raised.

American railroads were a trifle better in London. The breadstuffs and provision markets were weak in Liverpool, and cotton was steady. Manchester goods were well supported.

The immigrants landed in the United States in 1883 numbered 360,106, against 712,544 in 1882.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Kentucky Legislature is formulating another experiment with public opinion in respect to the State constitution. A bill for taking another vote upon the constitution has already passed the Senate and the House.

Considering the futile attempts which have been made heretofore to get for this great question a fair popular trial and settlement, it is obviously about the time of day to examine into the nature of the obstacles which persistently defeat a movement so important, so opportune and so wise, and to adopt a new policy in treating it.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion, after an honest investigation, that the failures which attend these efforts are essential to the very narrow of the organic law under which they are conducted. The formulas prescribed are so intricate, and their processes are so tedious, that, in the absence of any perceptible practical relations of the question to the every-day life and welfare of the people, it is next to impossible to secure the prescribed popular majority. The framers of the constitution designedly incorporated into that instrument certain defenses against future changes so complete that they virtually constitute a guarantee for its permanency.

In point of fact the dead have taken to their graves the very keys to the manacles which they have placed upon the wrists of the living. Not only is the written law of a dead generation ruling the living generations of Kentuckians, but the dead have, also, left in the organic law a power which paralyzes every touch of reform or progress, and the constitution of the State stands today as a monument of adamant, decay and decomposition, instead of a living and changing organism of a changing and progressive vitality. It is impossible to touch it for any purpose of reform. Defeat has met all efforts to do so, and under the most favorable circumstances it will be impossible to change it in accordance with its own provisions in less than seven years.

This situation renders it opportune to consider some of the powers of the people which are behind and above even the State constitution. The people are, as respects laws and constitutions, all-powerful. They have the power and the right in their collective capacity to make and unmake all laws and constitutions as they please and when they please. All systems of laws, and all systems of legal science recognize not only the power, but also the right; not only the power and right, but also the duty, of each generation of living men to make the laws which are to govern them. Any law which seeks to place within itself the seed of immortality, or to store up in its recesses a power to terrify the hand of reform, violates this fundamental axiom of human liberty, and is, therefore, by the criterion of a higher law, invalid and void. If such a law can not be changed under the limitations of its own provisions, it can be blown up by a charge of dynamite. This is what should be done with the constitution of Kentucky.

It is submitted, therefore, that efforts to remodel the constitution should take a new form and direction. No further time should be wasted in futile endeavors to accomplish the needed reforms by the machinery provided by that effete instrument. The people should be called upon to exercise their inherent powers, and to frame anew, as they may think proper, such an organic law as they may desire, such as will be in harmony with the living present—will recognize all the radical innovations which have occurred in the last twenty years in the social and commercial environment. Not the least attention to the terms of the existing constitution is necessary in initiating and furthering a movement to take the sense of the Commonwealth, and it is perfectly obvious that if a majority of the voters of the State determine to order a convention, empowered to repeal the constitution and frame a new one, there are nowhere on earth a power and right of greater force and validity, whether in the legal formula

of dead statesmen, or in the superstitions of their living worshippers. This popular plebiscite can be held in a year or a month, and its decision will be final.

The constitution may be treated with the less ceremony and veneration, because it is in reality obsolete and null in many of its provisions—inoperative, dead and void. It enjoins things which we can not obey, and forbids things which we are compelled to further and support. Among its effete matter, which has long been voided from the body politic of the nation as mere excreta, are sundry provisions enforcing the sanctity of the institution of slavery and declaring null all laws in conflict therewith. It is also an unlawful instrument, because it is in direct conflict in certain essentials with the Constitution of the United States, the paramount law of the land. It is void and of no effect in certain of its fundamental parts, and therefore legally depends for the force of its other provisions upon consent or conventionalism. It is an arch supporting the civil and criminal code, with here and there decayed stones, and here and there mere lumps of mud. The arch is a sham, and the superstructure is supported by the strength and cohesion of its own components.

Any informality in the initial steps that may be taken toward holding a constitutional vote, or appealing to the people of the Commonwealth to exercise their sovereign power to make a new constitution, will be healed, *pro facto*, by the act of the people. Their will is paramount. The right of revolution always exists, whether it be peaceful or violent. There need be no delay beyond the time necessary to arouse public attention. The matter is of practical as well as theoretical interest, and the movement should be set on foot in a manner quite different from that contemplated in the legislative bills referred to. In most of its parts but little or any change will be needed, but in a number of its provisions there is a necessity for radical processes of extirpation and sweeping innovations. To sustain this argument we need only invite, or rather urge, our readers to peruse this instrument and judge it for themselves.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Louisville wants the next National Convention of the Democratic party. At a citizens' meeting held at the Mayor's office it was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen to go to Washington and consult with the National Committee of the Democratic party.

The advantages of Louisville are many and manifold. Access to it from all parts of the country is rapid and convenient. It is the central city of the Union, and its railroad facilities are unsurpassed. As shown during the Exposition, its hotel accommodations are ample to meet the demands of the largest convention ever held. No city can offer a better hall than can be secured here with very little cost and without delay. The music hall, with slight alteration, be made the most convenient and the most pleasant convention hall of any in the country.

Louisville is the chief city of a State which has always been true not only to Democratic candidates, but to Democratic principles and traditions. It is the center about which the battle will grow hot and fierce, for we are within hailing distance of Indiana and Ohio and Illinois. The battle ground of the next conflict is the West, and Louisville is not only a Southern city, it is a Western city, alive to all that influences the thought of the West or aids or hinders its material development.

The selection of Louisville will have a good effect in all directions. It will first of all, insure fair play for every candidate, and fair hearing for every advocate whatever may be his heresies or eccentricities. A convention held in Louisville would be more thoroughly representative, more truly national than it would be anywhere else.

Still further, a convention held in Louisville, a city of the South, would do much to dissipate a number of false ideas and unfounded prejudices which are so prevalent in the minds of the Northern people. The next campaign must begin by the overthrow of some queer superstitions and the destruction of some queer illusions. The work was well begun by the election of Mr. CARLISLE. He, a Southern man, was elected, he appointed his committees, "and the Government at Washington still lives." This state of affairs is a surprise to the Bourbons in each party. The Republican Bourbon, who never learns anything, expected Mr. CARLISLE and the Kentucky contingent to inaugurate measures which would nullify all the results of the war; and the Democratic Bourbon, who never forgets anything, supposed that the North would rise in arms the moment it was announced that a Southern man had been elected Speaker. Both classes have been surprised, and they do not know what to make of the situation.

It means merely that the sectional feeling is not as strong as some of us imagine. The Democratic party has been thoroughly nationalized and popularized. It has, to day, as never before, the support and confidence of the people of all classes and sections. The choice of Louisville would have no significance except as showing that even the ghost of sectionalism is dead, that the Democratic party is no longer afraid of shadows, that it has been relieved of its political disabilities, and is ready to begin in the broadest spirit a movement for reform.

In Louisville all shades of opinion can find free and open expression. The Western sentiment, the sentiment of the South, the Ohio idea, the pig-iron philosophy, all can make themselves felt in the deliberation of a convention in this city, and the result would be a platform and a candidate which would at once appeal to the earnest convictions of the people everywhere. These are the reasons which suggest themselves for choosing Louisville as the place for holding the next national convention of the Democratic party, and they can not be advanced with the same force in behalf of any other city. They are entitled to the fairest consideration from the National Committee.

PULLING THE LOG FROM THE SPLINTER.

Something ought to be done for the New York *Sun*. Its condition is really becoming alarming. At first it seemed to be suffering with only a case of disappointed love, and while its grief over the loss of Mr. RAYNE was sincere and affecting, no thought it would not disappear with time and leave the *Sun* in its habitual healthful condition.

But it does not disappear. On the con-

trary it has developed into that state of settled melancholy, of pining pensiveness, of nervous disarrangement which is prevalent in the heroines of wounded affections in novels, but which in real life is too often confounded by an unthinking world with "worms."

There are no signs of mitigation in the *Sun's* symptoms. Rather does its affection seem to increase in aggravation. Its appetite is morbidly abnormal, and its mind teems with those flighty fancies and fervid caprices which frequently flicker through the disintegration of mental forces.

Some of these fantastic conceits the *Courier-Journal* has from time to time noted with surprise and solicitude, but its last delicious outbreak fills us more with a heavy despair, for it shows too plainly that if there be not a speedy change for the better the *Sun* will soon be too "far gone" to give utterance to even its unique vagaries.

That it should devote nearly a column of its limited space to a double-length forecast of the formation of a new party by the revenue-reformers of the Democracy at Washington was hardly to be expected of the *Sun*, even in its present condition. The *Sun*, or the "Impartial Observer" who is the *Sun's* authority, declares that he has "been able to penetrate beyond the outer veil of the temple" and capture the secrets of the arch conspirators. The outline of their plans as published in the *Sun* has already appeared in our dispatches. According to that, the CARLISLE-MONROE revenue reformers are to get themselves together, break off from the old party, organize a new one, pitch on the West and Northwest as the battleground and fight the campaign on the tariff issue.

The mystery of it all is, how even the unhealthy imagination of the *Sun* could have conjured up this scheme.

How is a party going to bolt from itself? It has elected its Speaker, it has declared its policy. What is there to bolt from? Is it mad because a minority has elected Mr. RANDALL to preside over the House and pronounced his ideas the doctrine of the party, and does it therefore propose to bolt from the rule of the minority and organize on its own views. The *Sun's* candidate for Speaker received 52 votes out of 188 in the Democratic caucus, and, according to the *Sun*, those 52 who voted for Mr. RANDALL constitute the Democratic party, whilst the 136 against him, or at least the 106 for CARLISLE, compose the dissatisfied and defeated minority who find it necessary to vindicate their principles by breaking off and organizing a new party.

It is very easy to take hold of a splinter and pull it off from a log, but "all the King's horses and all the King's men" can't seize the log and pull it off from the splinter.

This is a feat which the *Sun*, even in its wildest mental wanderings, ought not to think itself able to perform.

The position of such men as CARLISLE and MONROE on the tariff is the doctrine of the Democratic party on this question. It has been so in the past; it is so now, as was emphasized by the recent action of the Democratic House. The party proposes to adhere to that doctrine. It will be more than glad to have every man who has acted with it heretofore co-operate with it still in the great work which it has set itself to do. It will regard with regret any disapproval of this work in its own ranks, but its determination is as fixed as its duty is clear, and if there is any pulling off to be done it will not be by the log.

SOME of our New York exchanges are unable to discern why any national bank would be willing to avail itself of the privilege proposed by the bill of Senator ALDRICH. We may, perhaps, help them to discover the inducement. This bill proposes to authorize the banks to exchange their 4 per cent. for 3 per cent. with an equal term to run and to be paid on the exchange a premium in cash of 15 per cent. The critics referred to wonder why any bank would exchange, for instance, a \$1,000 4 per cent. bond with a premium of 24 per cent. for a \$1,000 3 per cent. bond at par, plus 15 per cent. as a cash bonus. The exchange, however, would be favorable to the banks, for the 3 per cent. which are at par are liable to be redeemed in any year, and the 3 per cent., if extended definitely to twenty-three years, would advance to about 110. Senator ALDRICH's bill is open to the objection that it accomplishes a mere empty formality at the expense of an immense cash outlay by the Treasury. To the banks 3 per cent. would be a better investment with this bonus and the privilege of taking out circulation to the amount of 100 per cent. of their face value than the 4 per cent. with the like privilege of 100 per cent. of circulation, but the latter would be good enough. This would increase their loan notes 10 per cent. in volume, as compared with the present law, and at the same time would be perfectly sound scientifically, and would cost the Treasury nothing. A bill to carry into effect this measure, which we have previously advocated, was introduced into the Senate yesterday by Senator McPHERSON, of New Jersey. It is the true solution, and it would not be amiss to add a rider reducing the tax on circulation.

When the honey is exposed, there will be the wasps to devour it. The constant danger of our humane accumulation of surplus money in the Treasury is being forcibly illustrated. Under the first call of States in the House of Representatives held during this session, the money bills submitted proposed new appropriations which amounted, according to the calculations of the New York *Herald*, to \$500,000,000. The principal objects of such appropriations were public education, which came in for \$105,000,000; equipping bounties, \$100,000,000; pensions, \$175,000,000; State claims, \$80,000,000, etc., etc. The idle revenues of the Treasury are a perpetual incentive to the wild schemes of demagogues; they are a powerful lure to corrupt legislation, as well as a standing menace to the purity of the Administration. This money should be in trade, instead of corrupting the Government at the fountain head. A proper reduction of taxation would not only be in the highest degree beneficial in a commercial and social sense, but would also cut off the supply of material which threatens to render the Government more and more profligate and extravagant.

And there is its reliable Republican contemporary, the *Atlanta Constitution*, which the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says is working in the same yoke with it. Well, the *Constitution* has been a little drooping lately, but we hadn't fancied it was this bad.

A few days ago the *Courier-Journal* published the tariff plank of the Ohio Democratic platform to prove that the Democracy of that State was not in harmony with the expression of Mr. PAYNE on the tariff, made in his Cleveland speech last year. Now comes Mr. PAYNE and says he stands on this very plank of the Ohio platform, and makes a long speech attempting to show that that plank and his Cleveland speech mean exactly the same thing. Well, the Ohio plank has been construed a many ways, but the rest of us who have passed upon it will have to step down and out in the light of this new interpretation of it.

The Springfield *Republican* throws away its pearls in this fashion: "The Western newspaper which shows a disposition to publish news—even one-sided and sensational news—ought to have the widest encouragement, but gathering and printing this sort of stuff is another business. The work is not journalism; it is 'idiotism.' This great and glorious country is not going back a dozen years to repeat all the miserable Southern experience, and it is too large and a trifle too wide to be permanently disgusted by the work of a few newspaper editors. There is, in fact, no great revival of Southern violence. The cases recently reported have been existing and attracted a good deal of attention, but, after all, they make no more than might have been expected in the community with exciting elections just before a Presidential campaign. The truth is, we are too busy to magnify it can accomplish nothing except to make the remedy for the evil more difficult."

These are sober and sensible words, but sobriety and sense are out of place in addressing this class of newspapers. Their programme is made up. It is well understood that the South must reek with crime for the next nine months. Ask Mr. PAYNE for particulars. And these gentry only laugh in their sleeves at those who, like the Springfield *Republican*, take their hulloaloo seriously.

Now AND then there come rumors to the outside world that there is a Republican party in Missouri, and wherever there is a Republican party there are of course two factions. It is understood, according to the St. Louis *Republican*, that President ARTHUR wants the Missouri vote at Chicago, and that he may get it if he can appoint the right man to the St. Louis Convention. "If," one of Mr. FILLIE's friends is reported as saying, "he appoints FILLIE, the St. Louis will rally about him, and give him the solid Missouri delegation, or work to that end; if he doesn't, he will be 'knifed' to the very quick, and the St. Louis will then go to Logan." This is one side of the matter. The other is presented by a Van Horn Republican, who is reported as saying that "ARTHUR is the champion of the Missouri Republicans to-day, he is gaining every day, and will be nominated without a fight, provided he doesn't cut his own throat by monkeying with the St. Louis post-office." From which it seems that Mr. ARTHUR, in the language of the poet, will "be damned if he do and be damned if he don't."

Mr. LEROUCHE, M. P., editor of the London *Tribune*, proclaims an exceedingly ambitious programme for the next Parliament. Among his proposed reforms are manhood suffrage; the payment of members of Parliament; the reduction of the public expenditures on the royal family to \$250,000 per year; the abolition of the House of Lords; home rule for Ireland as regards local affairs; an assembly in every county elected by qualified voters, and the transfer of all local government from the land-owners to the people; the abolition of all entails, and sundry other sweeping reforms in real estate tenure; the disestablishment of the Church; free primary, secondary and technical schools; the abolition of all indirect taxes, the principal revenues to be derived from a progressive income tax and a progressive legacy duty; incomes from investments to pay for higher rates of taxation than those derived from industry and trade, etc. Mr. LEROUCHE adds that he personally favors the restriction of legacies to a certain maximum limit, but he is not certain whether all radicals are "ripe for this restriction."

SENATOR BECK submitted the other day the following amendment to the resolution of Mr. ANTHONY relating to the European exclusion of American meat:

"And the Committee on Foreign Relations is further instructed to report what discriminations are made against exports from the United States by the tariff laws of the principal countries of Europe and America, especially France, Germany, Mexico and Brazil, by reason of commercial and other special treaties with more favored nations, and report the causes which led to such discrimination, the efforts, if any, made to remove them, and what legislation is necessary to place the United States on an equal footing with the more favored nations, this legislation, however, not to delay the work of the committee on the first branch of inquiry."

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AS USUAL

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Takes Twelve Additional Ballots and the Vote Shows No Material Change.

Carlisle's Friends Forcing His Chances, But the Speaker Positively Declines to Enter the Race

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GENERAL LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—The talk of the town and the sensation of the hour is the effort that is being made to bring Carlisle out. For the first time the sentiment in favor of Carlisle took an organized form to-day. Three young men—one from the Williams camp, one from the Blackburn camp and one from the Sweeney camp—took a list of all the members of the caucus and secretly sought to find out from each member how he would vote if Carlisle's name should be sprung in the caucus. "I told them I would attach my name," said a Sweeney man. When I saw the petition it had a large number of names; I was not at liberty to say exactly how many. The idea is not to place Mr. Carlisle before the caucus till the dead-lock has been continued and till it is perfectly apparent that somebody must break it. Then, in a stirring speech by one who has the ear of the Speaker, his name will be proposed in advance. There will be no slip. His name will never be mentioned unless his nomination be secure. It requires a majority vote of the caucus to place a name in nomination, and if the majority place Carlisle's name to go before the caucus they will, in all probability, elect him. There is no doubt in the world that there are Carlisle men in the ranks of both Sweeney and Blackburn, and a few in Williams' ranks, too. These friends of Carlisle don't seem to care a straw that he has positively forbidden the use of his name, that he has sent telegrams to that effect, and that he has written to the friends of the caucus, saying that it is a private matter. This ought to put a quietus upon the Carlisle movement.

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The bill providing for taking the sense of the people on a new Constitution came up as the special order of the day. Mr. Milligan said that this was the last day by law that the bill could be considered. He, therefore, moved the previous question. The previous question was put. The yeas and nays were called for. When Gov. Meriwether's name was called he said that he thought the gentleman from Lexington made a mistake in moving the previous question after he had made a long speech himself. He voted aye. Mr. Milligan said the gentleman from Jefferson was slightly mistaken. The first place he had made a long speech, and in the next place Mr. Julian had been given time to answer him.

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